

APPENDIX I

CONTRACTIONS

ACCRV	Accuracy	LVL	Level
ACFT	Aircraft	M	Meter(s)
ADP	Automatic Data Processing	M/SEC	Meters per Second
AIREP	Aircraft Weather Report(s) (Commercial and Military)	MAX	Maximum
ANT	Antenna	MB	Millibar(s)
APT	Automatic Picture Transmission	MET	Meteorological
ARWO	Aerial Reconnaissance Weather Officer	MIN	Minimum
ATT	Attenuation	MSN	Mission
AVG	Average	NAV	Navigational
AWN	Automated Weather Network	NAVPGSCOL	Naval Postgraduate School
BRG	Bearing	NEDN	Naval Environmental Data Network
CDO	Central Dense Overcast	NEDS	Naval Environmental Display Station
CI	Current Intensity	NEPRF	Naval Environmental Prediction Research Facility
CLD	Cloud	NESS	National Environmental Satellite Service
CLSD	Closed	NET	Near Equatorial Trough
CNTR	Center	NM	Nautical Mile(s)
CPA	Closest Point of Approach	N/O	Not Observed
DEG	Degree(s)	NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
DIAM	Diameter	NRL	Naval Research Laboratory
DIR	Direction	NTCC	Naval Telecommunications Center
DMSP	Defense Meteorological Satellite Program	OBS	Observation(s)
ELEV	Elevation	PCN	Position Code Number
FLT	Flight	PSBL	Possible
GOES	Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellite	PTLY	Partly
HGT	Height	QUAD	Quadrant
HPAC	Mean of XTRP and Climatology	RADOB	Radar Observation
HR	Hour(s)	RECON	Reconnaissance
HVY	Heavy	RNG	Range
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization	SAT	Satellite
IR	Infrared	SFC	Surface
KM	Kilometer(s)	SLP(MSLP)	Sea Level Pressure (Minimum Sea Level Pressure)
KT	Knot(s)	SPOL	Spiral Overlay
LLCC	Low-Level Circulation Center	SRP	Selective Reconnaissance Program

STNRY	Stationary
SST	Sea Surface Temperature
ST	Super Typhoon
TC	Tropical Cyclone
TCARC	Tropical Cyclone Aircraft Recon- naissance Coordinator
TCFA	Tropical Cyclone Formation Alert
TCM	Tropical Cyclone Model
TD	Tropical Depression
TIROS	Television Infrared Observation Satellite
TS	Tropical Storm
TY	Typhoon
TUTT	Tropical Upper Tropospheric Trough (Sadler, 1976)
VEL	Velocity
VIS	Visual
VSBL	Visible
WESTPAC	Western Pacific
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WND	Wind
WRS	Weather Reconnaissance Squadron
XTRP	Extrapolation
Z	Zulu Time (Greenwich mean time)

APPENDIX II

DEFINITIONS

BEST TRACK - A subjectively smoothed path, versus a precise and very erratic fix-to-fix path, used to represent tropical cyclone movement.

CENTER - The axis or pivot of a tropical cyclone. Usually determined by wind, temperature, and/or pressure distribution.

CYCLONE - A closed atmospheric circulation rotating about an area of low pressure (counterclockwise in the northern hemisphere)

EPHEMERIS - Position of a body (satellite) in space as a function of time. When no geographical reference is available for gridding satellite imagery, then only ephemeris gridding is possible which is solely based on the theoretical satellite position and is susceptible to errors from satellite pitch, orbit eccentricity, and the non-spherical earth.

EXPLOSIVE DEEPENING - A decrease in the minimum sea level pressure of a tropical cyclone of 2.5 mb/hr for 12 hrs or 5.0 mb/hr for 6 hrs (ATR 1971).

EXTRATROPICAL - A term used in warnings and tropical summaries to indicate that a cyclone has lost its "tropical" characteristics. The term implies both poleward displacement from the tropics and the conversion of the cyclone's primary energy sources from release of latent heat of condensation to baroclinic processes. The term carries no implications as to strength or size.

EYE - "EYE" is used to describe the central area of a tropical cyclone when it is more than half surrounded by wall cloud.

FUJIWHARA EFFECT - An interaction in which tropical cyclones within about 700 nm (1296 km) of each other begin to rotate cyclonically about one another. When intense tropical cyclones are within about 400 nm (741 km) of each other, they may also begin to move closer to each other.

MAXIMUM SUSTAINED WIND - Maximum surface wind speed averaged over a 1-minute period of time. Peak gusts over water average 20 to 25 percent higher than sustained wind.

RAPID DEEPENING - A decrease in the minimum sea level pressure of a tropical cyclone of 1.25 mb/hr for 24 hrs (ATR 1971).

RECURVATURE - The turning of a tropical cyclone from an initial path toward the west or northwest to the north then northeast.

SIGNIFICANT TROPICAL CYCLONE - A tropical cyclone becomes "significant" with the issuance of the first numbered warning by the responsible warning agency.

SUPER TYPHOON/HURRICANE - A typhoon/hurricane in which the maximum sustained surface wind (1-minute mean) is 130 kt (67 m/sec) or greater.

TROPICAL CYCLONE - A non-frontal low pressure system of synoptic scale developing over tropical or subtropical waters and having a definite organized circulation.

TROPICAL CYCLONE AIRCRAFT RECONNAISSANCE COORDINATOR - A CINCPACAF representative designated to levy tropical cyclone aircraft weather reconnaissance requirements on reconnaissance units within a designated area of the PACOM and to function as coordinator between CINCPACAF, aircraft weather reconnaissance units, and the appropriate typhoon/hurricane warning center.

TROPICAL DEPRESSION - A tropical cyclone in which the maximum sustained surface wind (1-minute mean) is 33 kt (17 m/sec) or less.

TROPICAL DISTURBANCE - A discrete system of apparently organized convection--generally 100 to 300 nm (185-556 km) in diameter--originating in the tropics or subtropics, having a non-frontal migratory character, and having maintained its identity for 24 hours or more. It may or may not be associated with a detectable perturbation of the wind field. As such, it is the basic generic designation which, in successive stages of intensification, may be classified as a tropical depression, tropical storm or typhoon (hurricane).

TROPICAL STORM - A tropical cyclone with maximum sustained surface winds (1-minute mean) in the range of 34 to 63 kt (17-32 m/sec) inclusive.

TROPICAL UPPER TROPOSPHERIC TROUGH (TUTT) - "A dominant climatological system, and a daily synoptic feature, of the summer season over the tropical North Atlantic, North Pacific and South Pacific Oceans," from Sadler, James C., Feb. 1976: Tropical Cyclone Initiation by the Tropical Upper Tropospheric Trough (NAVENVPREDRSCHFAC Technical Paper No. 2-76)

TYPHOON/HURRICANE - A tropical cyclone in which the maximum sustained surface wind (1-minute mean) is 64 kt (33 m/sec) or greater. West of 180 degrees longitude they are called typhoons and east of 180 degrees they are called hurricanes. Foreign governments use these or other terms for tropical cyclones and may apply different intensity criteria.

WALL CLOUD - An organized band of cumuliiform clouds immediately surrounding the central area of a tropical cyclone. The wall cloud may entirely enclose the eye or only partially surround the center.

APPENDIX III

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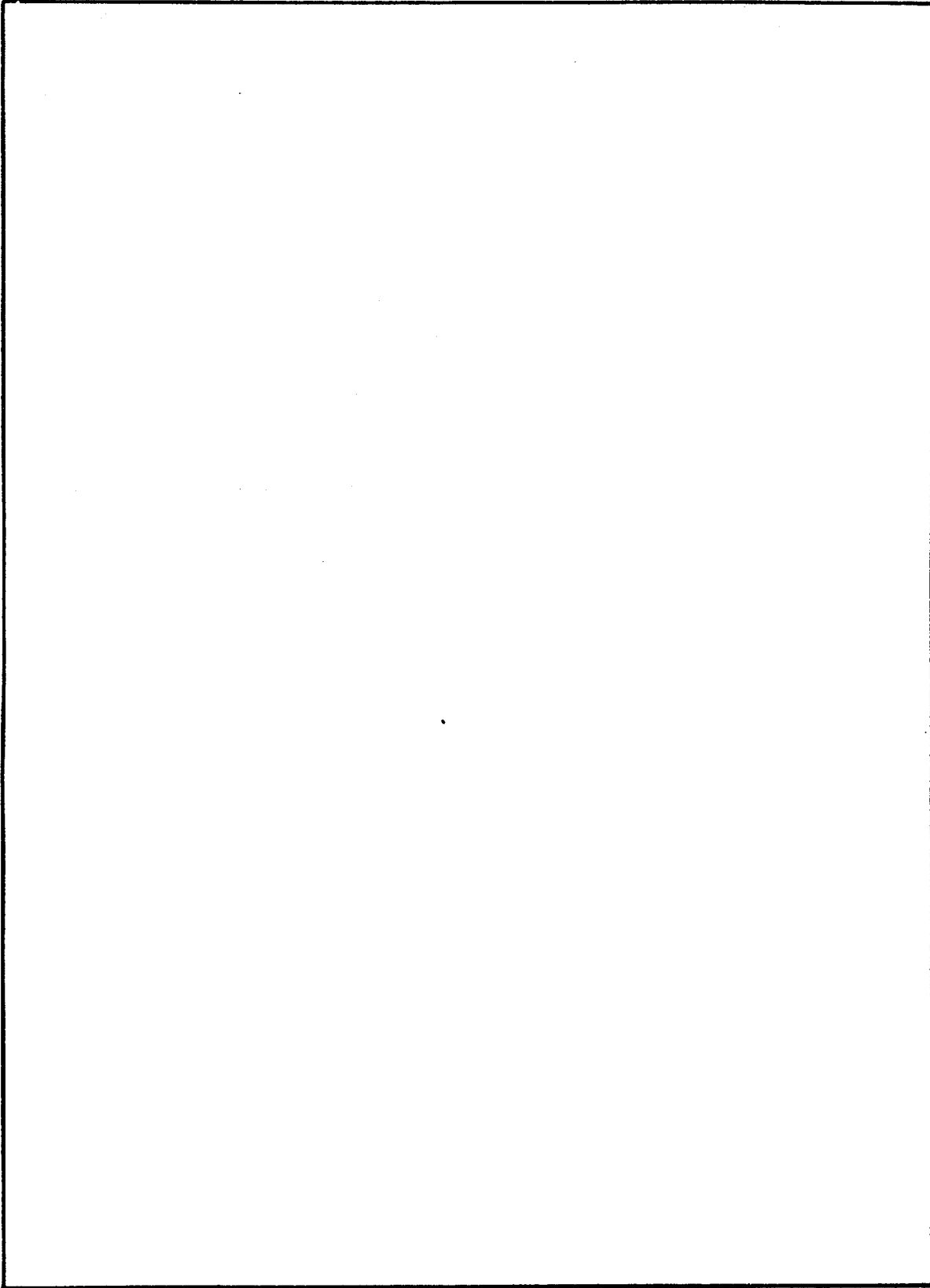
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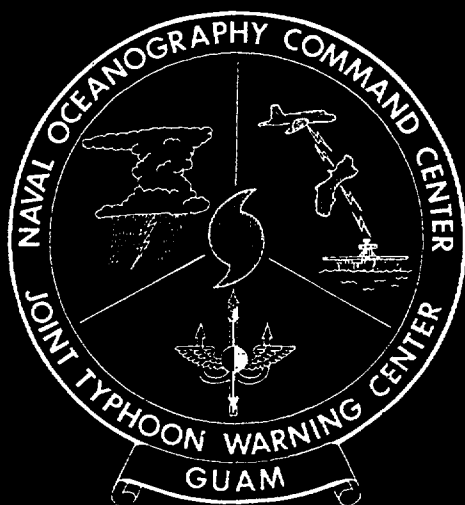
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